

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

**McGraw-Hill**  
**DICTIONARY OF**  
**SCIENTIFIC AND**  
**TECHNICAL**  
**TERMS** Second Edition

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Included in this Dictionary are definitions which have been published previously in the following works: P. B. Jordain, *Condensed Computer Encyclopedia*, Copyright © 1969 by McGraw-Hill, Inc. All rights reserved. J. Markus, *Electronics and Nucleonics Dictionary*, 4th ed., Copyright © 1960; 1966, 1978 by McGraw-Hill, Inc. All rights reserved. J. Quick, *Artists' and Illustrators' Encyclopedia*, Copyright © 1969 by McGraw-Hill, Inc. All rights reserved. *Blakiston's Gould Medical Dictionary*, 3d ed., Copyright © 1956, 1972 by McGraw-Hill, Inc. All rights reserved. T. Baumeister and L. S. Marks, eds., *Standard Handbook for Mechanical Engineers*, 7th ed., Copyright © 1958, 1967 by McGraw-Hill, Inc. All rights reserved.

In addition, material has been drawn from the following references: R. E. Huschke, *Glossary of Meteorology*, American Meteorological Society, 1959; *U.S. Air Force Glossary of Standardized Terms*, AF Manual 11-1, vol. 1, 1972; *Communications-Electronics Terminology*, AF Manual 11-1, vol. 3, 1970; W. H. Allen, ed., *Dictionary of Technical Terms for Aerospace Use*, 1st ed., National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1965; J. M. Gilliland, *Solar-Terrestrial Physics: A Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations*, Royal Aircraft Establishment Technical Report 67158, 1967; *Glossary of Air Traffic Control Terms*, Federal Aviation Agency; *A Glossary of Range Terminology*, White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, National Bureau of Standards, AD 467-424; *A DOD Glossary of Mapping, Charting and Geodetic Terms*, 1st ed., Department of Defense, 1967; P. W. Thrush, comp. and ed., *A Dictionary of Mining, Mineral, and Related Terms*, Bureau of Mines, 1968; *Nuclear Terms: A Glossary*, 2d ed., Atomic Energy Commission; F. Casey, ed., *Compilation of Terms in Information Sciences Technology*, Federal Council for Science and Technology, 1970; *Glossary of Stinfo Terminology*, Office of Aerospace Research, U.S. Air Force, 1963; *Naval Dictionary of Electronic, Technical, and Imperative Terms*, Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1962; *ADP Glossary*, Department of the Navy, NAVSO P-3097.

**McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms**  
Copyright © 1974, 1976, 1978 by McGraw-Hill, Inc. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publishers. Philippines Copyright, 1974, 1976, 1978, by McGraw-Hill, Inc.

1098765432

#### Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

McGraw-Hill dictionary of scientific and technical terms.

1. Science—Dictionaries. 2. Technology—Dictionaries. I. Lapedes, Daniel N., ed. II. Title: Dictionary of scientific and technical terms.  
Q123.M15 1978 503 78-18265  
ISBN 0-07-045258-X

## correlation-type receiver

### Coryphodontidae

363

system utilizing correlation techniques where signals derived from the same source are correlated to derive the phase difference between the signals.

**correlation-type receiver** See correlator.

**correlative rights** [PETRO ENG] Legal rights protecting property over a portion of a gas or oil reservoir from excessive or wasteful withdrawal of hydrocarbons by adjoining properties overlying the same reservoir.

**correlator** [ELECTR] A device that detects weak signals in noise by performing an electronic operation approximating the computation of a correlation function. Also known as correlation-type receiver.

**correlogram** [MATH] A curve showing the assumed correlation between two mathematical variables. Also known as correlation curve.

**correspondence principle** [QUANT MECH] The principle that quantum mechanics has a classical limit in which it is equivalent to classical mechanics. Also known as Bohr's correspondence principle.

**corresponding points** [PHYSIO] Any two retinal areas in the respective eyes so that the area in one eye has an identical direction in the opposite retina.

**corresponding states** [PHYS CHEM] The condition when two or more substances are at the same reduced pressures, the same reduced temperatures, and the same reduced volumes.

**corridor** [ECOL] A land bridge that allows free migration of fauna in both directions.

**Corrigan's pulse** [MED] A pulse characterized by a rapid, forceful ascent (water-hammer quality) and rapid downstroke or descent (collapsing quality); seen with aortic regurgitation and hyperkinetic circulatory states.

**Corrodentia** [INV ZOO] The equivalent name for Psocoptera.

**corroding lead** [MET] Lead that can be corroded to make white lead.

**Corrodikote test** [MET] An accelerated corrosion test in which the article is coated with a slurry of clay and a salt solution and then exposed to a high humidity for a specified period.

**corrosion** [GEOCHEM] Chemical erosion by motionless or moving agents. [MET] Gradual destruction of a metal or alloy due to chemical processes such as oxidation or the action of a chemical agent.

**corrosion border** See corrosion rim.

**corrosion fatigue** [MET] Damage to or failure of a metal due to corrosion combined with fluctuating fatigue stresses.

**corrosion fatigue limit** [MET] The maximum stress that a corroded material can withstand for a given number of stress reversals.

**corrosion number** See acid number.

**corrosion potential** [MET] The measure of corroding surface potential in an electrolyte in relation to a reference electrode while the circuit is open.

**corrosion protection** [MET] The minimization of corrosion by coating with a protective metal, with an oxide or phosphide or similar substance, or with a protective paint, or by rendering the metal passive.

**corrosion rim** [MINERAL] A modification of the outlines of a porphyritic crystal due to the corrosive action of a magma on previously stable minerals. Also known as corrosion border.

**corrosion test** [MET] Any of various tests to determine the resistance of a metal to chemical attack.

**Corrostron** [MET] Trade name for a silicon cast iron.

**corrosive** [MATER] A substance that causes corrosion.

**corrosive flux** [MET] A soldering flux, usually composed of inorganic salts and acids, which provides oxide removal of the base metal upon application of solder; flux remaining on the base metal is corrosive and should be removed.

**corrosiveness** [MET] The tendency of a metal to wear away another by chemical attack.

**corrosive sublimate** See mercuric chloride.

**corrugated bar** [DES ENG] Steel bar with transverse ridges; used in reinforced concrete.

**corrugated fastener** [DES ENG] A thin corrugated strip of steel that can be hammered into a wood joint to fasten it.

**corrugated lens** [OPTICS] A lens having circular sections cut out from the surface to reduce its weight without lowering its focal power.

**corrugating** [DES ENG] Forming straight, parallel, alternate ridges and grooves in sheet metal, cardboard, or other material.

**corssite** [PETR] A spheroidal variety of gabbro. Also known as miagite; napoleonite.

**cortex** [ANAT] The outer portion of an organ or structure, such as of the brain and adrenal glands. [BOT] A primary tissue in roots and stems of vascular plants that extends inward from the epidermis to the phloem. [INV ZOO] The peripheral layer of certain protozoans.

**cortical stimulator** [MED] An electronic instrument used in nerve and mental therapy to deliver an electric shock of prescribed strength by means of a pulsating current.

**corticoid** See adrenal cortex hormone.

**corticosteroid** [BIOCHEM] 1. Any steroid hormone secreted by the adrenal cortex of vertebrates. 2. Any steroid with properties of an adrenal cortex steroid.

**corticosterone** [BIOCHEM]  $C_{21}H_{36}O_4$  A steroid hormone produced by the adrenal cortex of vertebrates that stimulates carbohydrate synthesis and protein breakdown and is antagonistic to the action of insulin.

**corticotrophic** [PHYSIO] Having an effect on the adrenal cortex.

**corticotropin** [BIOCHEM] A hormonal preparation having adrenocorticotrophic activity, derived from the adenohypophysis of certain domesticated animals.

**cortin unit** [BIOL] A unit for the standardization of adrenal cortical hormones.

**cortisol** See hydrocortisone.

**cortisone** [BIOCHEM]  $C_{21}H_{32}O_5$  A steroid hormone produced by the adrenal cortex of vertebrates that acts principally in carbohydrate metabolism.

**cortlandite** [PETR] A peridotite consisting of large crystals of hornblende with poikilitically included crystals of olivine. Also known as hudsonite.

**corundum** [MINERAL]  $Al_2O_3$  A hard mineral occurring in various colors and crystallizing in the hexagonal system; crystals are usually prismatic or in rounded barrel shapes; gem varieties are ruby and sapphire.

**corvette** [NAV ARCH] 1. A warship with a continuous deck from fore to stern, usually with no structure above, and usually with only one row of guns. 2. A very maneuverable escort ship having antisubmarine and antiaircraft guns, depth charges, and detection equipment.

**Corvidae** [VERT ZOO] A family of large birds in the order Passeriformes having stout, long beaks; includes the crows, jays, and magpies.

**Corvus** [ASTRON] A constellation, right ascension 12 hours, declination  $20^\circ S$ . Abbreviated Crv. Also known as Crow.

**corvusite** [MINERAL]  $V_2V_{12}O_{34} \cdot nH_2O$  A blue-black to brown mineral consisting of a hydrous oxide of vanadium; occurs in massive form.

**Corylophidae** [INV ZOO] The equivalent name for Orthoporidae.

**corymb** [BOT] An inflorescence in which the flower stalks arise at different levels but reach the same height, resulting in a flat-topped cluster.

**corymbose** [BOT] Resembling or pertaining to a corymb.

**Corynebacteriaceae** [MICROBIO] Formerly a family of non-sporeforming, usually nonmotile rod-shaped bacteria in the order Eubacteriales including animal and plant parasites and pathogens.

**corynebacteriophage** [VIROL] Any bacteriophage able to infect *Corynebacterium* species.

**Corynebacterium** [MICROBIO] A genus of gram-positive, straight or slightly curved rods in the coryneform group of bacteria; club-shaped swellings are common; includes human and animal parasites and pathogens, and plant pathogens. *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* [MICROBIO] A facultatively aerobic, nonmotile species of bacteria that causes diphtheria in humans. Also known as Klebs-Loeffer bacillus.

**Coryphaenidae** [VERT ZOO] A family of pelagic fishes in the order Perciformes characterized by a blunt nose and deeply forked tail.

**Coryphodontidae** [PALEON] The single family of the Coryphodontidae, an extinct superfamily of mammals.

CORUNDUM



4.4 cm

A specimen of corundum from Steinkopf, South Africa. (American Museum of Natural History)

# Webster's New World Dictionary

## Third College Edition

*Dedicated  
to David B. Guralnik  
lexicographical mentor  
and friend*

Webster's New World Dictionary, Third College Edition

Copyright © 1988 by Simon & Schuster, Inc.

Fourth printing, with corrections, 1989

This edition is a major revision of Webster's New World Dictionary, Second College Edition, copyright © 1986 and 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982, and 1984 by Simon & Schuster, Inc.

All rights reserved  
including the right of reproduction  
in whole or in part in any form

Published by Webster's New World Dictionaries  
A Division of Simon & Schuster, Inc.  
15 Columbus Circle  
New York, New York 10023

Dictionary Editorial Offices: New World Dictionaries,  
850 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44114

WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD and colophons are registered trademarks of  
Simon & Schuster, Inc.

DISTRIBUTED BY PRENTICE HALL TRADE

Database design and creation by Lexi-Comp, Inc., Hudson, Ohio.

The typefaces used are Century Schoolbook and Helvetica.

Manufactured in the United States of America

8 9 93 92 91

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Webster's New World dictionary of American English / Victoria  
E. Neufeldt, editor-in-chief.—3rd college ed.

1. English language—Dictionaries. 2. Americanisms—  
Dictionaries.

I. Neufeldt, Victoria E.

PE1628.W5633 1988

88-1712

ISBN 0-13-947169-3 (thumb-indexed)

0-13-949280-1 (plain edged)

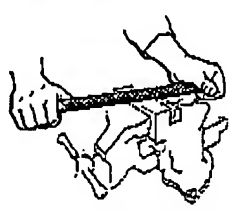
0-13-949314-X (leatherkraft)

Dictionary Staff  
Special Consultants  
Foreword .....  
The New World I  
Guide to the Use  
The Main Entry  
Pronunciation  
Part-of-Speech  
Inflected Forms  
The Etymology  
The Definitions  
Usage Labels &  
Field Labels  
Scientific Name  
Idiomatic Phrases  
Run-In Derived  
The Synonymy  
The English Language  
Etymology by Will

Webster's New World

The Indo-European  
Editorial Style .....  
Marks of Punctuation  
Italics  
Numbers  
Capitalization  
Abbreviations  
Source Documents  
Special Signs and Symbols

**Sigyo** (rar) *n.* [Fr, music, *sig* = *alto* corps de ballet 2 a *alto* *n*-fem  
a-) *n.* [ME *figuration* < L *figuratio*  
signing; shaping 2 form; appearance  
on 4 Music the repetition of a figure  
a theme - *figura* 'literal' adj  
ar-) *adj.* [ME < OF *figuralis* 'of  
figure', to form, fashion < *figura* 'the  
shape of a figure, symbol, or likeness  
ing, painting, etc. 3 not in its literal  
representing one concept in terms of  
as analogous with its metaphorical  
ord "screaming" is a *figural* one  
- *figuralis* 'adverb' adv.  
p. for *u*, & *Br* always, *fig* & *u*  
t, to form, shape, see *down* & *u*  
ng, form 2 the shape of the  
on, esp. one seen or thought of  
figure) 4 a likeness or representation  
stration; diagram; picture; drawing  
etc.; pattern 7 a) the symbol  
1 calculation with such symbols  
8 a sum of money 9 Dancing a series  
or movements 10 Geom. a series of  
lines or planes 11 Logic the form  
he use of the middle term in the  
of the premises 12 Music a series  
forming a distinct group which  
es a phrase or theme motif 13 ar-  
ured, -uring [ME *figura* < *figura*  
o; give a shape to 2 to represent  
ant with a design 4 to compute  
a; consider, decide 6 Music to work  
the appropriate figures with  
minutely; be conspicuous 2 to in-  
der, calculate 4-6 [Colloq.] to be  
-SYN. FORM -figure in a  
count on; rely on 2 to compute  
on -figure up 1 to solve  
-figure up to add; total -  
ed; formed 2 represented or shown  
having a design or pattern  
es (numerals) representing the  
oid of the base  
a) a kind of knot: see *knott*, *knotted*  
at)  
b. 1 a carved figure on the bow  
n of leadership because of  
ver, authority, or responsibility  
ession, as a metaphor or figure  
is or unusual manner to add  
or without  
2 with emphasis, esp. former  
on the ice by the performer  
tplays of agility, etc.  
n. [Fr < *it figurina*, dim. of  
ured or moulded figure; statue  
gmae) of small wasps belonging  
haga *psenes*) active in the post-  
ignating a large family (Scroph-  
dicotyledonous plants, including  
1. any of a genus (*Scrophularia*)  
1 square stems and small flowers  
a group of islands (Fiji Islands  
Zealand: a member of the  
8,130 sq. km; pop. 672,000; cap.  
suva. [ < *Fijian* *Viti*, the Fijian  
the Fiji Islands, their people  
or inhabitants of the Fiji Islands  
he Fijians  
Fr < ML *filamentum* < L *filum*  
a very slender thread or fibre  
1 fine metal wire in a light  
then heated by an electric  
tube, usually in the form of a  
d 3 Bot the stalk of a stamen  
(-ment or s) *adj.* -filamentary  
flum, a thread (see FILE)  
reads or hairs stretched across

[illegible]

505

**filbert / film**

city of something into *to fill the tub for a bath, to fill one's life with joy* 2 a) to take up or occupy all or nearly all the capacity, area, or extent of *this crowd filled the room* b) to spread or be diffused throughout 3 a) to occupy (an office, position, etc.) b) to put a person into (an office, position, etc.) 4 to fulfill (an engagement) to perform, speak, etc. 5 a) to supply the things needed or called for in (an order, prescription, etc.) b) to satisfy (a need, requirement, etc.) 6 a) to close or plug (holes, cracks, etc.) b) to insert a filling in (a tooth) 7 to satisfy the hunger or desire of feed or gratify 8 to raise the level of (low land) by adding earth, gravel, etc. 9 *Naut.* a) to cause (a sail) to swell out b) to adjust (a sail) so that the wind strikes its after side 10 *Poker* to draw the card or cards needed to complete (a straight, flush, or full house) —*vt.* to become full —*n.* 1 all that is needed to make full 2 all that is needed to satisfy *to eat or drink one's fill* 3 anything that fills or is used to fill; esp., earth, gravel, etc. used for filling a hole or depression 4 a piece of land artificially raised to a required level, as a railroad embankment —*fill in* 1 to fill with some substance 2 to make complete by inserting or supplying something 3 to insert or supply for completion 4 to be a substitute —*fill one in on* [Colloq.] to provide one with additional facts, details, etc. about —*fill out* 1 to make or become larger, rounder, shapelier, etc. 2 to make (a document, etc.) complete by inserting or supplying information —*fill up* to make or become completely full

**fil** (*fīl*) *n.* [*Fr* < *L filia*; see **FILIAL**] 1 a daughter 2 a girl maid 3 a spinner

**fil** (*fīl*) *n.* [*Fr* < *da zibwa*] [*Fr*, lit., daughter of joy] a prostitute filled gold brass or other base metal covered with a layer of gold

**\*filled milk** skimmed milk with vegetable oils added to increase the fat content

**filler** (*fīl'ər*) *n.* a person or thing that fills, as, a) matter added to some other to increase bulk, improve consistency, etc. b) a preparation used to fill in the cracks, grain, etc. of wood before painting or varnishing c) the bunch of banded tobacco held together by a binder leaf to form a cigar d) a short, space-filling item as in a newspaper squib e) the paper to be inserted into a loose-leaf notebook, etc. f) *Archit.* a plate put in to fill a space, as between two structural parts

**fillér** (*fīl'sər*) *n.* pl. -lér or -lërs [*Hung*] a monetary unit of Hungary, equal to one of a forint

**fil** (*fīl*) *n.* [*Fr* < *fil* 6 & 6, *et* 2, *usually fil*, *fil'ər*] *n.* [*ME fillet* < *OFr.* dim. of *fil* *soc* *fil* 2] 1 a narrow band worn around the head as to hold the hair in place 2 a thin strip or band 3 *TAIRING* 4 *Archit.* a) a flat, square molding separating other moldings b) a narrow band between two flutings in a column 5 *Bookbinding* an ornamental line impressed on a book cover 6 *Cooking* a boneless, lean piece of meat or fish —*vt.* 1 to bind or decorate with a band, molding, etc. 2 to bone and slice (meat or fish)

**fill-in** (*fīl'ər*) *n.* a person or thing that fills a vacancy or gap, often temporarily

**filling** (*fīl'ing*) *n.* 1 the act of one that fills 2 a thing used to fill something else or to supply what is lacking; specif., a) the metal, plastic, etc. inserted by a dentist into a prepared cavity in a tooth b) the foodstuff used between the slices of a sandwich, in a pastry shell, etc. 3 the horizontal threads, or wool, in a woven fabric

**filling station** service **STATION** (sense 2)

**fil-*lip*** (*fīl'ip*) *n.* [*echoic* extension of **FILIP**; see **CHIRUP**, **CHIRP**] 1 the snap made by a finger which is held down toward the palm by the thumb and then suddenly released 2 a light blow or tap given in this way 3 anything that stimulates or livens up; piquant element —*vt.* 1 to strike, impel, or rump with a fil-*lip* 2 to stimulate or liven up —*vi.* to make a fil-*lip*

**fil-fis-ter** (*fīl'is* *tak*) *n.* [*?*] 1 a plane for cutting grooves in wood 2 a groove, as one in a window frame for holding the glass

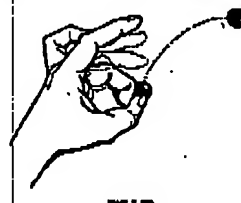
**Fillmore** (*fīl'môr*), Millard (*mīl'ərd*) 1800-74; 13th president of the U.S. (1850-58)

**filly** (*fīl'ē*) *n.* pl. -lies [*ME fil* < *ON fylla*, fem. of *fell*, *foal*] 1 a young female horse, specif. one under five years of age 2 [Colloq.] a vivacious young woman or girl

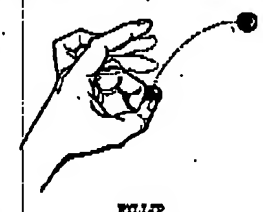
**film** (*fīlm*) *n.* [*ME* < *OE film*, membrane, foreskin; for *IE* base see **VELL**] 1 a fine, thin skin, surface, layer, or coating 2 a sheet or roll of a flexible cellulose material coated with an emulsion sensitive to light and used to capture an image for a photograph or **FILM** (n. 5a) 3 a thin veil, haze, or blur 4 the opacity of the cornea 5 a) a sequence of photographs or drawings projected on a screen in such rapid succession that they create the optical illusion (because of the persistence of vision) of moving persons and objects b) a play, story, etc. photographed as such a sequence c) [pl.] the business of making films 6 [Rare] a) a fine filament b) a gauzy web of filaments —*vt.* 1 to cover with or as with a film 2 to take a photograph or **FILM** (n. 5a) of 3 to make a **FILM** (n. 5b) of (a novel, play, etc., etc.; *see* *ten*, *see* *is*, *see* *go*, *hörn*, *look*, *think*, *oil*, *out*, *up*, *for*; a) for unstressed vowels, as in *ago*, *in* *for*; *as* in *Latin* (*lat'ən*); *chin*; *see*; *sh* as in *asure* (*azh'ər*); *thin*, *the*; *g* as in *ring* (*rīŋ*) *n* etymology: = unattested; < = derived from; > = from which

\* = Americanism

See inside front and back covers



**FILIP**





## filmer / fine

506

etc.) —*vt* 1 to become covered with a film 2 a) to make a FILM (n. 3a & b) b) to be filmed or suitable for filming (this novel won't film well) —*film'er n.*

**film-goler** (fēl'gōl) *n.* MOVIEGOER

**filmific** (fēl'mī'fīk) *adj.* 1 of or having to do with films or the art of making them 2 of the visual qualities of a film as distinct from the theme, dialogue, story, etc. 3 visually exciting or expressive

**film-maker** (fēl'm'āk'ər) *n.* a person who makes films, esp. a producer, director, etc. —*film'mak'ing n.*

**film noir** (fēl'm'noir) [Fr., lit., black film] a type of motion picture, esp. of the 1940's and 1950's, fatalistic, pessimistic, or cynical in mood and often dealing melodramatically with urban crime and corruption

**film-ography** (fēl'm'ag'ra fə) *n.* a list of the films of a particular actor, director, genre, etc.

**film pack** several sheets of photographic film in a frame that fits in the back of a camera

**film-strip** (fēl'm'strīp) *n.* a length of film containing still photographs, often of illustrations, diagrams, charts, etc., arranged in sequence for projection separately and used as a teaching aid

**filmy** (fēl'mī) *adj.* film'y-er, film'y-est 1 of or like a film; hazy, gauzy, etc. 2 covered with or as with a film; blurred —*film'y adv.* —*film'y-ness n.*

**file** or **fillo** (fē'lō) *n.* alt. sp. of **FILELLO**

**filo-pod-dium** (fē'lō pō'dē'əm, fē'lō-) *n.* pl. -dīa (-ē) [ModL < L *filum*, thread (see **FILUS**) + *-podium*] a thin, narrow pseudopodium consisting primarily of ectoplasma

**filose** (fē'lōs) *adj.* [*< L filum* (see **FILUS**) + *-osus*] 1 threadlike 2 having a threadlike projection

**file** (fēl) *n.* [Fr. < L *filus*; see **FILIAL**] a son or a youth: often used like English "Jr." / *Dumais file*

**file** (fēl, fēl) *n.* pl. **files** [Ar. earlier *faṣl* < LGr *phōllis*, a small coin, of a solidus] any of the monetary units of a) Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, equal to 100 of a dinar b) the United Arab Emirates, equal to 100 of a dirham c) the Yemen Arab Republic, equal to 100 of a rial

**filter** (fēl'tər) *n.* [ME *filte* < OE *filtra* < ML *filtrum*, felt, filled wool (used for straining liquids) < Gmc; see **FELT**] 1 a device for separating solid particles, impurities, etc. from a liquid or gas by passing it through a porous substance 2 any porous substance used or suitable for this, as sand, charcoal, felt, etc. 3 Physics a) a device or substance that passes electric currents of certain frequencies or frequency ranges while preventing the passage of others b) a device or substance that partially or completely absorbs certain light rays c) a color filter for a camera lens —*vt* [Fr. *filtrer* < the *n.*] 1 to pass (a liquid or gas) through a filter 2 to remove or separate (solid particles, impurities, etc.) from a liquid or gas by means of a filter (often with *out*) 3 to act as a filter for —*vi* 1 to pass through or as if through a filter 2 to move or pass slowly / the news filtered through town

**filterable** (fēl'tər ə bəl) *adj.* that can be filtered —*filter'ability n.*

**filterable virus** any virus: so called because most viruses are capable of passing through fine filters that bacteria cannot pass through

**filter bed** a tank, covered trench, etc. with a sand or gravel bottom, used to filter water, sewage, etc.

**filter feeder** an animal that feeds by filtering small organisms or food particles from the water or air, as a clam, whalebone whale, or sponge

**filter paper** porous paper for filtering liquids

**filter tip** 1 a cigarette tip containing cellulose, cotton, charcoal, etc. and serving as a mouthpiece through which the smoke is filtered 2 a cigarette having such a tip —*filter-tip' or filter-tipped adj.*

**filth** (fēlth) *n.* [ME < OE *fythe* < base of *ful* (see **FOUL**) + *-th*] 1 disgustingly offensive dirt, garbage, etc. 2 anything considered as foul as this; esp., anything viewed as grossly indecent or obscene 3 gross moral corruption

**filthy** (fēlthī) *adj.* filth'y-er, filth'y-est [ME *filth*] 1 full of filth; disgustingly foul 2 grossly obscene 3 morally vicious or corrupt —*SYN.* *uncv* —*filth'y adv.* —*filth'y-ness n.*

**filtrable** (fēl'trə bəl) *adj.* *filtrable* —*filtrability n.*

**filtrate** (fēl'trāt) *vt.* -trāt'ed, -trāt'ing [*< ML filtratus*, pp. of *filtrare* < *filtrum*, *filtrus*] to filter —*n.* a filtered liquid —*filtrat'ion n.*

**filum** (fē'lum) *n.* pl. **filas** (-lō) [L, a thread; see **FILUS**] Anat. any threadlike part; filament

**filum** (fē'lum) *n.* pl. -brīas (-brī'ē) [ModL < L *filus*, fringe] Biol. a fringe or border of hairs, fibers, etc. or a fringe-like process, esp. at the opening of an orifice in mammals

**filum** (fē'lum) *n.* [Fr. *filum*, thread] a fine, hairlike thread

**fin** (fēn) *n.* [Fr.] the end; finish; conclusion

**fin** (fēn) *n.* [ME < OE *fīn*, akin to *Da* *fin*, *Ger* *fīne* < IE *\*f<sub>2</sub>pina-*, point < base *\*f<sub>2</sub>p<sub>2</sub>h<sub>2</sub>er-*, pointed stick > *sprr*, *sprr*] 1 any of several winglike, membranous organs on the body of a fish, dolphin, etc., used in swimming, turning, and balancing 2 anything like a fin in shape or use; specif., a) any narrow edge or ridge formed in manufacturing, as on a casting by metal forced through the halves of the mold b) any vertical riblike, fixed or movable, whose chief function is to give stability in flight c) a stabilizing or steering projection on boats or submarines d) [Slang] a hand or arm —*vi* 1 to be finned, fin'ing to cut the fins from a fish —*vt* to move the fins, esp. in a violent way

**fin<sup>2</sup>** (fēn) *n.* [shortened < W Yidd *finet*, five (cf. E Yidd *finet*) < MHG *vinf* < OHG *finf*, fives] [Slang] a five-dollar bill

**fin** *abbrev.* 1 *fin* 2 *financial* 3 *finished*

**Fin** 1 Finland 2 Finnish

**fin-able** (fēn'ə bəl) *adj.* Hable to a fine

**fin-agle** (fēn'ā gəl) *vt.* -glod, -glung [*< ?*] [Colloq.] to get, arrange, or maneuver by cleverness, persuasion, etc., or esp. by craftiness, trickery, etc. —*vt.* to use craftiness, trickery, etc. —*fin'agler n.*

**final** (fēn'al) *adj.* [ME < OFr. < L *finalis* < *finis*, and see **FINIS**] 1 of or coming at the end; last; concluding (the final chapter) 2 leaving no further chance for action, discussion, or change; deciding; conclusive (a final decree) 3 having to do with the basic or ultimate purpose, aim, or end (a final cause) —*n.* 1 anything final 2 [pl.] the last of a series of contests, trials, etc. 3 a final or concluding examination —*SYN.* *last*

**fin-ale** (fēn'al ē; -nāl ē, -lā) *n.* [It. orig. *adj.* < L *finalis*, *FINAL*] 1 the concluding movement or passage of a musical composition 2 the last scene or feature of an entertainment 3 the conclusion or last part and

**final-ist** (fēn'al ist) *n.* a contestant who participates in the final and deciding contest or contests of a series

**final-ity** (fēn'al ē tē, -lā) *n.* [L *finalitas*] 1 the quality or condition of being final, settled, or complete; conclusiveness 2 pl. -lās anything final

**final-ize** (fēn'al īz) *vt.* -ized, -izing [FINAL + *-ize*] to make final; bring to completion —*final-iz'ation n.*

**final-ly** (fēn'al ē; often fēn'lē) *adv.* 1 at the end; in conclusion 2 decisively; conclusively; irrevocably

**finance** (fēn'āns; also fēn'āns) *n.* [ME *financia*, a fine, tax, debt < OFr. *financia*, wealth, revenue < *finer*, to end, settle accounts, pay ransom < *fin* see **FINIS**] 1 [pl.] the money resources, income, etc. of a nation, organization, or person 2 the managing or science of managing money matters, credit, etc. —*vt.* -nanced, -nancing 1 to supply money, credit, or capital to or for 2 to obtain money, credit, or capital for

**finance company** a company specializing in the lending of money to consumers, the purchasing of accounts receivable, and the extension of credit to businesses

**finan-cial** (fēn'ān'shəl; also fēn-) *adj.* of finance, finances, or finances —*finan'cially adv.*

**FIN.** —financial implies reference to money matters, esp. where large sums are involved (a financial success); fiscal is used with reference to government revenues and expenditures or the administering of the financial affairs of an organization or corporation (a fiscal year); monetary refers directly to money itself and is used in connection with exchange, circulation, standards, relative values, etc. (the monetary unit of a country); pecuniary is applied to money matters of a practical or personal nature (pecuniary motives)

**fin-an-cier** (fēn'ən sir; also fēn'ān-, -jān-, or fēn'ān-) chiefly Brit. *n.* [Fr.] 1 a person trained or skilled in finance 2 a person who engages in financial operations on a large scale —*vi* to engage in financial operations, often specif. in a dishonest way

**fin-back whale** (fēn'bak) *n.* [Sp. < *finca*, to buy real estate < VL *\*finicare*, to attach; see **FISHPLATS**] an estate or plantation in Spain or Spanish America

**finch** (fēnch) *n.* [ME < OE *finca*, akin to *Ger* *fink* < IE *echō* base *\*f<sub>2</sub>pino-*, chirping bird > Welsh *pink*, *Gr* *pingos*, *finch*] any of various small, short-beaked, seed-eating passerine birds (esp. family *Fringillidae*), including redpolls, canaries, crossbills, goldfinches, and chaffinches

**find** (fēnd) *vt.* found, find'ing [ME *finden* < OE *findan*, akin to *Ger* *finden*, Goth *finthan* < IE base *\*f<sub>2</sub>pino-*, to walk, happen upon, find > L *pōis*, a plank causeway, bridge] 1 to happen on; come upon; meet with; discover by chance 2 to get by searching or by making an effort (find the answer) 3 to get sight or knowledge of; perceive; learn (I find that I was wrong) 4 to experience or feel (to find pleasure in music) 5 a) to get or recover (something lost) (to find a missing book) b) to get or recover the use of (we found our sea legs) 6 to realize as being; consider; think (to find a book boring) 7 to get to; reach; attain (the blow found his chin) 8 to decide (the jury found him innocent) 9 to supply; furnish: cf. **FOUND** —*vi* 1 to reach and announce a decision (the jury found for the accused) —*n.* 1 the act of finding 2 something found, esp. something interesting or valuable —*find oneself* 1 to learn what one's real talents and inclinations are, and begin to copy them 2 to become aware of being (to find oneself in trouble) —*find out* 1 to discover; learn 2 to learn the true character or identity of (someone or something)

**finder** (fēndər) *n.* 1 a person or thing that finds 2 *viewfinder* 3 a small, low-powered telescope attached to a larger one, used to locate objects for closer view with the more powerful telescope —*4* a person who, for a fee (finder's fee), initiates a business deal between others

**fin de siècle** (fēn' sē'clē) [Fr., end of the century] of or characteristic of the last years of the 19th cent.: formerly used to refer to progressive ideas and customs, but now generally used to indicate decadence

**find-ing** (fēn'dīng) *n.* [ME; see **FIN**] 1 the act of one who finds; discovery 2 something found or discovered 3 [pl.] miscellaneous small articles or materials used in making garments, shoes, jewelry, etc., as buttons, buckles, or clasps 4 [often pl.] the conclusion reached after an examination or consideration of facts or data by a judge, coroner, scholar, etc.

**fine** (fēn) *n.* [Fr.] ordinary French brandy

**fin-er** (fēn) *adj.* fin'er, fin'est [ME *fīn* < OFr. < ML *finus*, for L *finis*, an end, limit; see **FINIS**] 1 orig., finished; perfected 2 superior in quality; better than average; excellent; very good (a fine sample) 3 of exceptional character or ability (a fine teacher) 4 with no im-

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning  
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

**BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES**

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☒ BLACK BORDERS
- ☐ IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- ☒ FADED TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☒ BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☐ SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- ☐ COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS
- ☐ GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS
- ☒ LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
- ☐ REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY
- ☐ OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_

**IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.**

**As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.**